

REMARKS

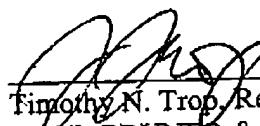
Reconsideration of the rejection of claims 2 and 28 is respectfully requested.

In order to use pulse width modulation in a liquid crystal display, you need a faster response time than is available with conventional arrangements. See present application at page 1, lines 6-17. Such faster response time may be achieved, in some embodiments of the present invention, through the provision of a small cell gap on the order of one micron. See the present application at page 9. Moreover, the small cell gap may also allow lowering the necessary driving voltage.

Thus, the question is would it be obvious to combine Fujii, alleged to teach a pulse width modulation system, presumably with a conventional set up, with Liu, which is cited as teaching using driving voltages less than 3.3 volts. The problem is that neither reference teaches any way to use both low drive voltages and a pulse width modulation system. Liu does not teach any way to get the response time needed for pulse width modulation at low voltages. Fujii does not teach any way to use pulse width modulation at low voltages.

Thus, the combination of the two references leaves one skilled in the art with nowhere to go and no way to get there. Therefore, reconsideration is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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